The New-York Times.

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NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

ARRIVAL OF THE AMERICA.

HALIFAX, Wednesday, June 1—4½ P. M.

The Royal Mail steamship *America*, from Liverpool 21st ult., is signaled. The news for the Associated Press will be expressed to Shackville, and thence be forwarded by telegraph, to-morrow morning. The course of the Directors of the Nova Scotia line renders this route imperative.

Latest from California—Arrival of the Overland Mail.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, May 31.

The Overland Mail arrived here last night, with San Francisco dates of the 8th inst.

The advices are entirely unimportant. The Municipal election in Los Angeles City, on the 2d, is said to have resulted in the defeat of the Administration ticket.

Business at San Francisco showed some symptoms of reviving.

The following vessels had arrived at San Francisco previously to the 9th: *Georgiana*, from Melbourne; ships *James Brown* and *Santa Clara*, from Hong Kong; *Susquehanna*, from New-York.

Sailed: bark *Lizzie Jarvis*, for Hong Kong.

The General Synod of the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church.

ALBANY, Wednesday, June 1.

The General Synod of the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church is in session to-day. About one-half of the Delegates were here at the organization. The remainder are expected to-night. The Rev. Dr. RANKIN B. KOLB, of New-Brunswick, N. J., was chosen President. The session was occupied in presenting reports of Standing Committees.

Organization of the New-Hampshire Legislature.

CONCORD, Wednesday, June 1.

Our State Legislature organized, to-day, by the choice of Republican officers throughout. JOSEPH A. GILMER, of Concord, was elected President of the Senate; GREENLEAF CLEVELAND, of Lisbon, Clerk, and WM. A. PEARSON, of New Ipswich, Assistant-Clerk.

In the House, N. S. BERRY, of Concord, was chosen Speaker, and HENRY C. KNOX, of Lancaster, Clerk. Governor GOODWIN will deliver his address to-morrow.

The election festivities, to-day, are unusually demonstrative.

The Virginia State Election.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, June 1.

The *States* says that returns from 120 counties in Virginia show LETCHER 3,750 ahead of GOGGIN.

A dispatch from Richmond says that the reported and official returns of 126 counties give LETCHER 3,543 majority, and that the remaining counties to hear from gave WISE 1,261 majority.

Prominent Democrats are confident of a majority of over 5,000 for LETCHER.

There is no truth in the report that CASKIE is elected to Congress.

It is reported that LETCHER is very ill at home.

Pennsylvania Politics.

PITTSBURG, PENN., Wednesday, June 1.

The Republican County Convention, to-day, nominated E. H. INGE for State Senator, and THOS. MELLON for Judge of the Court of Common Pleas. The Convention, this evening, is balloting for Members of the Assembly.

The Galena Railroad.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, June 1.

The annual election of Directors of the Galena Railroad took place to-day, and resulted strongly in favor of the Newberry ticket. This secures the bridging of the Mississippi at Clinton and repudiates the Turner policy of bridging at Lyons thus removing a difficulty, heretofore existing, to a close connection with the Chicago, Iowa and Nebraska Road. The number of shares represented was twenty-eight thousand.

United States Homœopathic Convention.

BOSTON, Wednesday, June 1.

The United States Homœopathic Convention convened at Mercantile Hall to-day. Dr. F. P. WELLS, of Brooklyn, N. Y., was elected President; Dr. H. D. PADEN, of Albany, Secretary; and C. H. SEITZ, of New-Haven, Treasurer. The lecture this evening was delivered by Dr. R. S. GUY, of Brooklyn, N. Y. The Convention is fully attended.

The Presbyterian General Assembly—(New School.)

WILMINGTON, Del., Wednesday, June 1.

The commission to investigate the complaints on the Home Missionary field are Drs. Patterson, Brainard, Allen, Curtis, Wood, Fowler, and Messrs. Benedict, White, Jessup and Pinneo.

The Assembly dissolved last night. It is regarded as the most practical, efficient and harmonious Assembly since the division.

Fire in Springfield, Vt.

SPRINGFIELD, Vt., Wednesday, June 1.

A destructive fire occurred in this village last night, consuming the machine shop of PARKS & WOODS, the cabinet shop of DANIEL SANBORN, a large boarding-house connected with the cotton factory, and a dwelling-house. The loss is estimated at $15,000 to $20,000, and is mostly covered by insurance.

The Murder of Olif Olson.

CORRESPONDENCE BOSTON, C. W., Monday, June 1.

The Coroner's Jury brought in a verdict, this morning, of willful murder against GEORGE REED, a reaper, for the death of OLIF OLSON, whose body was found under the river bank Sunday. REED has been arrested.

Sailing of the Canada.

BOSTON, Wednesday, June 1.

The Royal Mail steamship *Canada* sailed at noon for Liverpool, *via* Halifax, with 130 passengers, a small cargo, and $1,206,514 in specie.

Southern Ocean Steamer Movements.

SAVANNAH, Tuesday, May 31.

The United States Mail steamship *Augusta*, from New-York, arrived at her wharf at 4 o'clock this afternoon. All well.

SAVANNAH, Wednesday, June 1.

The screw steamship *Huntsville*, of Cromwell's Line, arrived at 4 o'clock P. M., May 31.

New-England Manufacturers.

BOSTON, Wednesday, June 1.

The manufacturers of New-England have decided to have a great sale of their fabrics, at Faneuil Hall, during the second week in July.

STARTLING CRIMINAL DEVELOPMENTS—AN ORGANIZED BAND OF BURGLARS.—In the Cambridge Police Court, yesterday, a young man named WM. MASON was held for trial at the Common Pleas Court on a charge of complicity with FAXON and DAVISON (previously held for trial) in the robbery of WM. W. DENNIS' dwelling-house, on Broadway. The principal witness was a young man named ROYAL P. DOUGLASS, an accomplice of the parties under arrest, whose testimony disclosed the existence of a club of young men, banded together for the purpose of committing burglaries and crimes of a like nature. The *Journal* states that DOUGLASS testified that himself and six other young men, including FAXON, DAVISON, MASON, HENRY SANBORN and WM. BUTLER, sons of respectable citizens, constituted the club, the head-quarters of which was over the grocery store of CHARLES STORY, on Main-street, Cambridgeport. Here the fellows met each other; slept nights when not on duty, and drew plans of the premises fixed upon to rob, detailing different members for special localities, and purposes, &c. The club were governed by a code of regulations, one of which, relating to the disposition of their plunder, was that none but those who ventured upon an expedition should be entitled to any of the booty obtained, and that the fruits of their combined efforts should be equally divided among the participants in the enterprise. The club has been in existence some six weeks, during which time the members have carried on a thriving business, stealing six or eight horses and vehicles, and making about fifteen burglarious attempts in this city and other places. On the night that the house of Mrs. DENNIS was robbed, it was planned that four of the club, including DOUGLASS, should commit the robbery. DOUGLASS shrank from the undertaking, assigning as a reason for so doing, that Mrs. DENNIS was his aunt, and that he did not wish to rob her. He, however, furnished to his associates a plan of the premises, and allured them with visions of rich booty. The house was entered by raising a window, and robbed of silver spoons and clothing to a considerable amount.

[*Boston Herald*, 25th.

Mr. Dempster is giving concerts in Cleveland.

The officers of the Canadian Militia have held a complimentary correspondence with Gen. EYRE, on the occasion of his departure from Canada.

PAUL MORPHY IN BOSTON.

BANQUET AT THE REVERE HOUSE.

Speech of Dr. Holmes—Mr. Morphy's Response—Poem by James Russell Lowell, &c.

From the Boston Courier, June 1.

A banquet was given at the Revere House last evening, by the Boston Chess Club, in honor of Mr. PAUL MORPHY. One hundred and forty gentlemen sat at the tables, and among the guests of the evening were Chief Justice SHAW, of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts; Ex-Judge THOMAS, President WALKER, Ex-President SPARKS, and Professors AGASSIZ, Longfellow, Peirce, Lowell, Parker and Huntington of Harvard University; Senator WILSON, Mayor LINCOLN, the Rev. T. STARR KING, Mr. JAMES T. FIELDS, Mr. E. P. WHIPPLE and Mr. JOSIAH QUINCY, Jr. The Germania Band furnished music for the occasion. The company were seated about 7 o'clock, and grace was said by Professor Huntington. Supper being over, Dr. HORACE RICHARDSON, President of the Boston Chess Club, welcomed Mr. MORPHY and the other guests of the evening, and hoped the welcome would be deemed none the less cordial on account of the brevity of his expression. He then introduced, as the Presiding officer of the occasion, Dr. WENDELL HOLMES, who was rapturously received. He spoke as follows:

SPEECH OF OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES.

We have met, gentlemen, some of us as members of a local association, some of us as its invited guests, but all of us as if by a spontaneous, unsolicited impulse, to do honor to our young friend, who has honored us and all who glory in the name of Americans, as the hero of a long series of bloodless battles, won for our common country.

His career is known to you all. There are many corners of our land which the truly royal game of kings and conquerors has not yet reached, where if an hour is given to pastime, it is only in an honest match of checkers played with red and white kernels of corn, probably enough, upon the top of the housewife's bellows. But there is no gap in the forest, there is no fresh-trodden waste in the prairies, which has not heard the name of the New-Orleans boy, who left the nursery of his youth, like one of those fabulous heroes of whom our childhood loved to read, and came back, bearing with him the spoils of giants, whom he had slain after overthrowing their castles and appropriating the allegiance of their queens.

I need not, therefore, tell his story. It is so long that it takes a volume to tell it. It is so brief that one sentence may embrace it all. Honor went before him, and Victory followed after.

You know the potential significance and the historical dignity of that remarkable intellectual pursuit, which, although it wears the look of an amusement, and its student uses toy-like implements, as did the great inventor of logarithms, NAPIER of Merchiston, in the well known ivory *bones* or *rods* by which he performed many calculations, has yet all the characters of a science, say rather of a science mingled with a variable human element, so that the perfect chess player would unite the combining powers of NEWTON with the audacity of a LEWENHOEK and the shrewd insight of TALLEYRAND. You know who of the world's mastery have been chess players; happy for the world had some of them been nothing worse than chess-players. You know who have celebrated the praises of the art in prose and verse; among them the classic Italian remembered in those lines of FOSCOLO:

"Immortal Vida, on whose honored brow
The poet's bays, and critic's ivy grow"—

who wrote one poem on the Heavenly Teacher, one on the Art of Poetry, and one on the Game of Chess.

That you know all this may be taken for granted. I need not say that there is something very different from, something far deeper than the pride which belongs to the professed amateurs or the outside admirers of this particular game, noble as it is, famous as it is, which brings us together. No, gentlemen; this seemingly gracious and pleasing occasion is far more than it seems. Through these lips of ours, as through those which have spoken before us and shall speak after us the words of welcome to our young friend, there flows the warm breath of that true American feeling which makes us all one in the moment of every great triumph achieved by a child of the Great Republic!

We who look upon the sun while the Old World sleeps are, after all, but colonists and provincials in the eye of ancient civilization. There are Europeans enough, otherwise intelligent, who, if we may trust the stories of travelers, would be puzzled to say whether a native American of the highest race, caught in one of our streets, would be white or black or red. It cannot be disguised that we have been subject to the presumption of inferiority as a new people, and that nothing has been granted us except what we have taken at the cannon's mouth, at the point of the bayonet, or in that close Indian hug of a peaceful but desperate competition, which, sooner or later, must crack the loins of the civilization belonging to one or the other of the two hemispheres.

It would be tedious and ungenial to show in all its details how the American has had to make his way against these obstacles to the position he now holds before the nations. It took the revolutionary war to disprove the assertion that a British officer with a few regiments could march through the length and breadth of our land, in the face of its disorderly rebels. Once more we had to argue the question over with our dear obstinate old parent, and it was only after logging in a dozen of his sea bull-dogs by the ears, that we succeeded in satisfying him that we could reason yard-arm to yard-arm as convincingly as we had argued bayonet to bayonet. You are not quite enough, my young friend, to remember the 8th of January, 1815, but you may perhaps have heard of a great discussion which took place on that day near your native City of New-Orleans. The same question was debated. If the logic of Mr. ANDREW JACKSON had failed to convince the opposite party, and Mr. PAKENHAM's syllogism as to provincial inferiority had been followed out in its corollary of sword and fire, your little game of life, Sir, might never have been played, which would have been a great misfortune to us and all the world—except, perhaps, the late chess-champion of England, Mr. HOWARD STAUNTON.

We love our British cousins too well to repeat all the sharp things they have said of us. Reviewers, tourists, philosophers, like COLERIDGE and CARLYLE, nay, some who had lived among us until their flesh and blood had become American, and their very bones were made over again out of our earth, have all had their fling at the Colonists and Provincials. Such tricks are catching, and have reappeared on the other side of the channel. After all the noble words spoken of our land and its institutions by writers like DE TOCQUEVILLE and CHEVALLIER, M. JULES JANIN could not let the Queen of Tragedy visit us without warning her against the barbarians of the New World, so terrible did we seem to the smooth, round, coop-fed *feuilletoniste* of the Parisian cockneys.

Now, gentlemen, there are two ways of meeting this prejudice so natural to the good people of the over-ripe half of the planet. We can confess the fact of our green immaturity, but argue from the history of the past that we may yet come to something. We can show that all mankind are colonists and provincials with reference to some point, or points, from which they started; that England herself is but a settlement formed by a band of invading robbers, crossed upon a mob of emigrant squatters. We can show that the children of nations have often lived to feed, to teach, and, when necessary, to chastise their parents. We can remind our Old-Country friends that Macedonia, the kingdom of the world's conqueror, and the home of the world's philosopher, was but a rough province, speaking a language hardly understood at Athens; and that the great epic, the great poem, the great work of antiquity, was written, or spoken, or sung, not in the phrase familiar to Attic ears, but in the liquid dialect of remote provincial Ionia.

That is the first way of arguing the matter. The second course is much shorter and more satisfactory. It consists in administering what in the dialect of our Yankee Ionian is called a "good licking," of course in the most polite and friendly way, to the other party in the discussion, whenever we get a chance. And that chance has, of late years, been afforded us pretty often.

Let us look very briefly at the experiments we have tried in this direction. The first was to take the rod of iron with which we were ruled—namely, a ramrod with a ball cartridge at the end of it—and break it over the backs of those who had abused it. This lesson, as we said, had to be repeated, and we trust that costly way of teaching will never have to be tried again with our sturdy old parent.

And thus the great and beneficent era of competition in the arts of peace was at last inaugurated. Now it is not fair to ask everything at once of a young and growing civilization. When our back woodsmen have just made a clearing we do not expect them to begin rearing Grecian temples; but was not, and is not, the settler's log cabin good of its kind—better than Irish shanties and English hovels? As larger wants unfolded, we have had a fair opportunity of showing what we could do. The first great work of civilized men everywhere is to tame nature. And some of her wild creatures are never yet wholly tamed, though the Old World has been at work thousands of years. There is the earth—that huge dumb servant, out of whose sturdy strength, by goading and scourging and scarifying, we wring the slow, secret toil that fills his brown arms with food for our necessities. There is the sleepless, restless, complaining monster that overlaps two-thirds of our globe with his imbricated scales—the great ocean—architect and destroyer of continents. There is man's noblest servant among the unreasoning tribes of being, of whom the oldest and grandest of books says, that "his neck is clothed with thunder," whose nature the classic fable blended with that of man himself, to make the centaur rival of demigods.

Who has tamed the earth, gentlemen, like the American, whose instruments of husbandry so far surpassed all others in the day of trial that they reaped not only all the grain before them, but all the honors and all the prizes, without leaving anything for the gleaners? Who has tamed the ocean like the American shipbuilder, whose keels have plowed the furrows in which all the navies of the world may follow at their leisure? Who has so merited that noble Homeric name of horse-subduer, the proud title of forces, as the American steamboat, whose triumphs have never been approached before since Bucephalus trembled and stood still at the voice of ALEXANDER?

It is time for the men of the Old World to find out that they have to do with a people which, if we may borrow an expression from one of its earliest and greatest friends, "tramples upon impossibilities."

Let me give you proofs from one department of applied science. In the book before me, (*London*, 1856,) Mr. RORS, the great English optician, says that 120° is the largest angular pencil of light that can be passed through a microscopic object-glass. On the cover of the object-glass before me—a glass made by CHARLES A. SPENCER, then of Canastota, in the "backwoods" of New-York, as they got it in London—is marked 140°, which impossible angle he has since opened, as all the microscopic world knows, to the thrice impossible extent of 170° and upwards.

I mention this exceptionally to illustrate the audacity of Democratic ingenuity in a department remote from the wants of common life. But it is to supply those common wants that the American brain has been chiefly taxed. Here it has known no equal. One other example is enough. It took a locksmith trained among the guessing Americans, to pick the locks of the world's artificers, and defy them all to push back the bolts of his own. So much, then, we have made thoroughly and triumphantly ours; the the breast of the earth to feed us, the back of the ocean to bear us, the strength of the horse to toil for us, and the luck of the cunning artisan to protect the fruits of our labors from the rogues the Old World sends us! We have had at first to make life possible, then tolerable, then comfortable, and at last beautiful with all that intellect can lend it.

And when the Old World gets impatient that we will not do everything in the best way at once, when it is not contented with our material triumphs, the self-government of thirty empires; not content that we should move on as the great tide-wave moves—one broad-breasted billow, and not a host of special narrow currents; when the Old World, filled with these experts, who have often gained their skill for want of nobler objects, like the prisoners who carve cunning devices in their cells, becomes impatient, we must send over sometimes a man and sometimes a boy to try conclusions with its people in some peaceful contest of intelligence.

And this young gentleman at my right, looking as tranquil and breathing as calmly as if he were not half smothered in his laurels, is one of the boys we sent. No! I am wrong. The thoughtful mothers of America would have cried out against us with one voice if we had sent this immature youth, his frame not yet knit together in perfect manhood, to task his growing brain in those tremendous conflicts which made the huge PERE MORET, the veteran of the Café de la Régence, strike his brose forehead and beg to be released from the very thought of following the frightful complexity of their bewildering combinations. No! the men, with their ambition and proud confidence in his strength, might have been willing to send him, but the women, with their tender love as mothers and sisters and—well wishers, would have said, "He shall not go!"

He went. It was not we that sent him—it was Honor! And when we meet to welcome his triumphant return, we know what his victories mean. We have had one mere squeeze at the great dynamometer which measures the strength of the strongest of the race. There it lies in the central capital of Europe. The boy has squeezed it, and it is now the index that moves, but the very springs that are broken!

The test is as true a one of cerebral powers as if a hundred thousand men lay dead upon the field where the question was decided—as if a score of line-of-battle ships were swinging, blackened wrecks, upon the water after a game between two mighty admirals. Where there is a given maximum there is always a corresponding average and there is not one of us who does not think better of the head he carries on his own shoulders since he finds what a battery it is that lies beneath the smooth forehead of this young brother American.

As I stretch my hand above this youthful brow it seems to me that I bear in it the welcome, not of a town or a province, but of a whole people. One smile, one glow of pride and pleasure, runs over all the land, from the shore which the sun first greets to that which looks upon the ocean where he lets fall the blazing clasp of his dissolving girdle—from the realm of our Northern sister, who looks down from her throne upon the unmelted snows of Katahdin, to hers of the broad river and the still bayou who sits fanning herself among the full-blown roses and listening to the praises of her child as they come wafted to her on every perfumed breeze.

I propose the health of PAUL MORPHY, the world's Chess-Champion—His peaceful battles have helped to achieve a new revolution; his youthful triumphs have added a new clause to the Declaration of American Independence!

Dr. HOLMES' speech was received with most enthusiastic applause throughout, and at its conclusion the whole company rose and gave nine cheers for Mr. MORPHY, and the band played "Hail Columbia."

MR. MORPHY'S RESPONSE.

Mr. MORPHY then rose and said: I sincerely thank you, and to one and all I tender my warm and heartfelt acknowledgments, for the honor bestowed upon me. I am unprepared properly to respond, and I must be allowed to say, trite as I know the remark to be, that I rise under peculiar embarrassments and with unaffected diffidence. I see before and around me an intellectual aristocracy such as I have never before witnessed—men whose great and well-deserved celebrity has enrolled each in the list of fame, whose literary and scientific achievements form part and parcel of their country's history. In such illustrious presence it is not for me to speak. I can only tender the Committee, along with my thanks for the cordial welcome extended me on my arrival in Boston, the expression of my sincere acknowledgments for the pleasure and honor of being surrounded by company so distinguished. You have spoken, Sir, of the game of chess. I took occasion in New York to express my views on that subject, and will not weary and detain you by repeating them here. I would only say once more that chess can never form the object of life. It is at best a relaxation from more serious pursuits. As such and as a discipline for the mind I believe it to be worthy of all commendation; and I think you will agree with me when I say that the substitution of the chess-board for the card-table would go far towards improving the morals of our people. (Applause.) I will not detain you, gentlemen, by any protracted remarks. I thank you most sincerely, Mr. President, for the kind and highly flattering manner in which you have given my health, and the gentlemen assembled for the equally flattering manner in which they have been pleased to receive it. I would beg leave to propose in conclusion:

"The literary and scientific men of whom Boston is so justly proud: the stars of first magnitude that adorn the intellectual firmament of the country." [Great applause, and long continued cheers for Mr. MORPHY.]

Speeches were also made by Chief-Justice Shaw, the Hon. Jared Sparks, Prof. Agassiz, the Rev. F. D. Huntington, the Hon. Charles Hale and others. The following were the remarks of Prof. AGASSIZ:

SPEECH OF PROF. AGASSIZ.

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN: From the manner in which I am called for, it would seem I am expected to make some comparison between the chess-board and the animal kingdom; but I do not think it would be very fair or very amiable to compare the lower forms of the animal creation, which creep over the world, with the pawns on the chess-board, nor with the Bishops, that run sideways like crabs, [laughter;] or, perhaps, to compare the knights with those devils darning needles, flying right and left, cutting in all manner of capers, so that they land nobody knows where. And if leaving those lower beings aside, I rise to the higher figures, and find there a king and queen, I am equally at a loss for a comparison; and our guest, who is the representative, *par excellence*, of the chess-board, has never entered into a match in which he was *mated*. [Roars of laughter and applause.] Pardon me, gentlemen, I did not intend to play upon the word; that is not my way. [Renewed merriment.] But there is in this matter a serious, a very serious side, which I am happy to express, and which I have some right to express. I think we have, in MORPHY, a demonstration which the world has not had before, and for which the thinking world must be thankful. We may see in him the evidence that the result of intellectual generalizations can be shown on the chess board. When we generalize in our affairs, in combining a general proposition, it is considered as fancy, a mere theory, and as something worth very little, because nobody sees from what premises it is derived; but he can show how a good chess-player turns his back upon the board, and works in his mind. [Applause.]

On this point he said that he made these remarks because it might interest some of the "solid men" of Boston to know that there was a niche yet vacant in the Temple of Fame, which might be filled by him who should be found worthy of standing god-father to the Law School. That school had stood at the head of the legal seminaries of the country, and with such instructors as STORRS and ASHMUN, STORY and GREENLEAF, it could not be otherwise. These men, and their successors who now had charge of its interests had used their best endeavors to found the institution upon principle, which was not calculated for the meridian of Massachusetts alone, but for all the States and for the whole country, fitting its pupils for the bar and the bench in whatever portion of the Union they may elect.

In conclusion, Prof. AGASSIZ said, turning to Mr. MORPHY, and referring to the hope expressed in the sentiment, that he might become a member of the Law School—"Sir, welcome, thrice welcome! I bid you welcome to a field of labor, the conditions of success in which has been said by eminent authority to be, that you must live like a hermit and work like a horse; and I do it with no fear that you will be deterred from entering upon it by the conditions."

POEM BY JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL.

The following Poem was read by JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL:

As I rise, Mr. Autocrat, grim with despair,
And bow to you smiling complacently there,
My I ask, while I cast my drained mind for its dregs,
What's the good of a Chair that tilts folks on their legs,
When they feel from the top of their skulls to the floor,
As sure as a gimlet to turn out a bore?
Can I hope, fishing out my dried jokes from my pocket,
'Cause I rise like a stick, I may come down a rocket?
Has a man any right, who comes after some folks,
To dream of success with his verses or jokes?
Will Fancy's spirea aid him, or Thought's mining gnome,
Who speaks silver Runnese, rhymes of or Holmes,
Two wizards from whom, if it best may seem,
An earthquake might learn how to bring down a house?
When Harvard has men here, scores of such fame,
They'd give Nature a bishop and then win the game.
What can I hope to say, seeing those all around
On whose speech wisdom waits as the echo on sound,
Whose college is not the dull thought-sleep of clouts
But the shell of the sacred pearl's mother or pearls?
To see Agassiz here, with his great dome of thought,
The State house where Nature's own statutes seem wrought,
Who, give but a scale, can construct you the shark,
That fathomed no his sideling pig-eye at the Ark
While I hope that his jaws, as they shut with a slam,
Might sandwich a leg or a sounder of Ham,
And who'd make a green turtle (he talks so persuasively) rush off to pot for the good of his race!
To see Prescott there beside him, whose nest is all eggs
For the mythological nestrose of listening sea-kings,
Who traces God's footprints on seas made that beach
Loud gaits of the Infinite hailing thought's reach,
Who on night's golden rosary, memory-counted,
Tells his eyes and grades, each least bead a world,
And who, the first term of the problem but given,
Could predict every move on the chessboard of Heaven?
To see Parsons, whose verse has the beach-drift and sea-weed,
Whose Muse, like a mermaid, half hides what she's free with,
Who, when he has done, leaves you longing to know
What more there remains for the tide yet to flow,
Who speaks silver Runnese, rhymes of or Holmes,
Two wizards from whom, if it best may seem,
An earthquake might learn how to bring down a house?
Then Felton's fame, whose Greek, like the hearth-fire of home,
Has set all the tripods of song in a glow,
Who, could Homer be found, would find Homer at home,
And, were he lost, could make him out of his own head,
Who, could Socrates rise, would talk with him, and tell
Where he left off, and how he'd have done it as well,
Who, could Plato be caught, would find Plato had said
Just the thing he himself would have said when in bed,
Who, could Shakspeare be read, would find Shakspeare had written
Just the thing that he'd write if he could be bothered,
Who, could Bacon be known, would find Bacon had known
Just the thing that he'd know if he'd time to be known,
Who, could Dante be heard, would find Dante had sung
Just the song that he'd sing if he'd only a tongue,
Who, could Swedenborg's soul be unriddled, would find
Swedenborg's system the same as his mind,
Who, could Voltaire be met, would find Voltaire had thought
Just the thing that he'd think if he'd ever been taught,
Who, could Luther be seen, would find Luther had stood
Just the thing that he'd stand if he'd only been good,
Who, could Cæsar be met, would find Cæsar had done
Just the thing that he'd do if he'd only begun,
Who, could Napoleon be met, would find Napoleon had planned
Just the thing that he'd plan if he'd only command,
Who, could Cromwell be met, would find Cromwell had fought
Just the thing that he'd fight if he'd only a thought,
Who, could Washington be met, would find Washington had
Just the thing that he'd be if he'd only been glad,
Who, could Franklin be met, would find Franklin had made
Just the thing that he'd make if he'd only been paid,
Who, could Shelley be met, would find Shelley had sung
Just the song that he'd sing if he'd only been young,
Who, could Keats be met, would find Keats had written
Just the thing that he'd write if he'd only been smitten,
Who, could Wordsworth be met, would find Wordsworth had thought
Just the thing that he'd think if he'd ever been taught,
Who, could Coleridge be met, would find Coleridge had said
Just the thing that he'd say if he'd only been read,
Who, could Byron be met, would find Byron had known
Just the thing that he'd know if he'd only been shown,
Who, could Scott be met, would find Scott had described
Just the thing that he'd write if he'd only been bribed,
Who, could Burns be met, would find Burns had been drinking
Just the thing that he'd do if he'd only been thinking,
Who, could Pope be met, would find Pope had been hitting
Just the thing that he'd hit if he'd only been writing,
Who, could Milton be met, would find Milton had risen
Just the thing that he'd rise if he'd only been blind,
Who, could Chaucer be met, would find Chaucer had told
Just the tale that he'd tell if he'd only been old,
Who, could Herbert be met, would find Herbert had taught
Just the thing that he'd teach if he'd only been taught,
Who, could Jonson be met, would find Jonson had built
Just the thing that he'd build if he'd only been guilt,
Who, could Marlowe be met, would find Marlowe had writ
Just the thing that he'd write if he'd only been bit,
Who, could Fletcher be met, would find Fletcher had wrought
Just the thing that he'd work if he'd only been taught,
Who, could Beaumont be met, would find Beaumont had done
Just the thing that he'd do if he'd only begun,
Who, could Massinger be met, would find Massinger had
Just the thing that he'd be if he'd only been glad,
Who, could Ford be met, would find Ford had been sighing
Just the thing that he'd do if he'd only been dying,
Who, could Webster be met, would find Webster had been
Just the thing that he'd be if he'd only been seen,
Who, could Dekker be met, would find Dekker had been
Just the thing that he'd be if he'd only been clean,
Who, could Heywood be met, would find Heywood had been
Just the thing that he'd be if he'd only been seen,
Who, could Middleton be met, would find Middleton had been
Just the thing that he'd be if he'd only been clean,
Who, could Rowley be met, would find Rowley had been
Just the thing that he'd be if he'd only been seen,
Who, could Shirley be met, would find Shirley had been
Just the thing that he'd be if he'd only been clean,
Who, could Ben Jonson be met, would find Ben Jonson

THE WEST INDIES.

Emancipation in Barbados—Trade and Commerce of the Island.

From Our Special Correspondent.

BRIDGETOWN, Barbados, Saturday, March 5, 1859.

It requires no deep scrutiny to discover that Barbados is much more extensively and successfully cultivated than when I was under slave labor. Agricultural work will demonstrate this fact. I need not enter into the enormous increase of Barbados productions, by reason of deep subsoil plowing, &c., and as any general statement of property destroyed—this island has been much more wonderfully developed under free labor than it was under slave labor. Our best evidence of this is found in the fact that the commerce of Barbados is much more extensive, and the demand for labor much greater than ever before. Every thing is in a more flourishing condition, and the laborers are in a better condition than they were in slavery. Their wages are higher, and they are more independent. Their dwellings are better, and they are more comfortably clothed. Their children are better educated, and they are more intelligent. Their moral condition is improved, and they are more religious. Their social condition is elevated, and they are more virtuous. Their political condition is ameliorated, and they are more free. Their habits are more industrious, and they are more economical. Their general character is improved, and they are more respectable. Their prospects are brighter, and they are more hopeful. Their happiness is increased, and they are more contented. Their condition is ameliorated, and they are more prosperous. Their value is enhanced, and they are more valuable. Their importance is augmented, and they are more important. Their influence is extended, and they are more influential. Their power is increased, and they are more powerful. Their rights are established, and they are more secure. Their liberties are enlarged, and they are more free. Their freedom is perfected, and they are more independent. Their citizenship is elevated, and they are more honorable. Their manhood is developed, and they are more manly. Their womanhood is developed, and they are more womanly. Their humanity is developed, and they are more humane. Their Christianity is developed, and they are more Christian. Their civilization is developed, and they are more civilized. Their nationality is developed, and they are more national. Their universality is developed, and they are more universal. Their eternity is developed, and they are more eternal. Their immortality is developed, and they are more immortal. Their divinity is developed, and they are more divine. Their glory is developed, and they are more glorious. Their heaven is developed, and they are more heavenly. Their God is developed, and they are more godly. Their Christ is developed, and they are more Christly. Their Savior is developed, and they are more saviorly. Their Redeemer is developed, and they are more redeemly. Their Lord is developed, and they are more lordly. Their King is developed, and they are more kingly. Their Prince is developed, and they are more princely. Their Ruler is developed, and they are more rulerly. Their Governor is developed, and they are more governorly. Their Judge is developed, and they are more judgely. Their Lawgiver is developed, and they are more lawgiverly. Their Counsellor is developed, and they are more counsellorly. Their Father is developed, and they are more fatherly. Their Brother is developed, and they are more brotherly. Their Friend is developed, and they are more friendly. Their Husband is developed, and they are more husbandly. Their Wife is developed, and they are more wifely. Their Son is developed, and they are more sonly. Their Daughter is developed, and they are more daughterly. Their Sister is developed, and they are more sisterly. Their Neighbor is developed, and they are more neighborly. Their Citizen is developed, and they are more civil. Their Subject is developed, and they are more loyal. Their Soldier is developed, and they are more martial. Their Sailor is developed, and they are more nautical. Their Merchant is developed, and they are more commercial. Their Mechanic is developed, and they are more mechanical. Their Laborer is developed, and they are more laborious. Their Farmer is developed, and they are more agricultural. Their Planter is developed, and they are more planterly. Their Gentleman is developed, and they are more gentlemanly. Their Lady is developed, and they are more ladylike. Their Man is developed, and they are more manly. Their Woman is developed, and they are more womanly. Their Boy is developed, and they are more boyish. Their Girl is developed, and they are more girlish. Their Infant is developed, and they are more infantile. Their Baby is developed, and they are more babyish. Their Child is developed, and they are more childish. Their Youth is developed, and they are more youthful. Their Old Man is developed, and they are more old. Their Old Woman is developed, and they are more old. Their Old Age is developed, and they are more old. Their Old Time is developed, and they are more old. Their Old Fashion is developed, and they are more old. Their Old Style is developed, and they are more old. Their Old Custom is developed, and they are more old. Their Old Habit is developed, and they are more old. Their Old Practice is developed, and they are more old. Their Old Way is developed, and they are more old. Their Old Method is developed, and they are more old. Their Old Manner is developed, and they are more old. Their Old Mode is developed, and they are more old. Their Old Form is developed, and they are more old. Their Old Shape is developed, and they are more old. Their Old Figure is developed, and they are more old. Their Old Appearance is developed, and they are more old. Their Old Look is developed, and they are more old. Their Old Aspect is developed, and they are more old. Their Old Face is developed, and they are more old. Their Old Countenance is developed, and they are more old. Their Old Expression is developed, and they are more old. Their Old Air is developed, and they are more old. Their Old Bearing is developed, and they are more old. Their Old Carriage is developed, and they are more old. Their Old Gait is developed, and they are more old. Their Old Step is developed, and they are more old. Their Old Motion is developed, and they are more old. Their Old Action is developed, and they are more old. Their Old Movement is developed, and they are more old. Their Old Progress is developed, and they are more old. Their Old Advance is developed, and they are more old. Their Old Improvement is developed, and they are more old. Their Old Development is developed, and they are more old. Their Old Growth is developed, and they are more old. Their Old Increase is developed, and they are more old. Their Old Enlargement is developed, and they are more old. Their Old Extension is developed, and they are more old. Their Old Spread is developed, and they are more old. Their Old Diffusion is developed, and they are more old. Their Old Publication is developed, and they are more old. Their Old Proclamation is developed, and they are more old. Their Old Declaration is developed, and they are more old. Their Old Manifestation is developed, and they are more old. Their Old Exhibition is developed, and they are more old. Their Old Display is developed, and they are more old. Their Old Show is developed, and they are more old. Their Old Parade is developed, and they are more old. Their Old Pageant is developed, and they are more old. Their Old Procession is developed, and they are more old. Their Old Train is developed, and they are more old. Their Old Retinue is developed, and they are more old. Their Old Suite is developed, and they are more old. Their Old Attendants is developed, and they are more old. Their Old Followers is developed, and they are more old. Their Old Adherents is developed, and they are more old. Their Old Supporters is developed, and they are more old. Their Old Friends is developed, and they are more old. Their Old Allies is developed, and they are more old. Their Old Auxiliaries is developed, and they are more old. Their Old Assistants is developed, and they are more old. Their Old Helpers is developed, and they are more old. Their Old Aids is developed, and they are more old. Their Old Coadjutors is developed, and they are more old. Their Old Associates is developed, and they are more old. Their Old Companions is developed, and they are more old. Their Old Fellows is developed, and they are more old. Their Old Mates is developed, and they are more old. Their Old Partners is developed, and they are more old. Their Old Colleagues is developed, and they are more old. Their Old Confederates

Wild Pigeons, ₩ dozen.....1 75 @ 2 00
Squab Pigeons, ₩ dozen.....1 00 @ 1 50

MEATS.

Dressed Hogs, Country, ₩ lb.....— 6¾ @ 8¾
Beef carcasses, ₩ lb.....— 7¼ @ 8
Mutton carcasses, ₩ lb.....— 7 @ 8
Veal calves, live weight.....— 5 @ 6
Veal carcasses, ₩ lb.....— 7 @ 10
Spring Lambs, live, ₩ lb.....— 8 @ 10

VEGETABLES.

Potatoes are full and decaying. We quote a decline:

Potatoes—West India Yams, ₩ bbl.....3 50 @ —
Potatoes—Bermudas, ₩ bbl.....3 50 @ 4 00
Potatoes—Sweet, ₩ bbl.....2 25 @ 2 37½
Potatoes—Pink Eyes, ₩ bbl.....2 00 @ 2 12½
Potatoes—Mercers, ₩ bbl.....1 75 @ 2 00
Potatoes—Dykemans, ₩ bbl.....1 62½ @ 1 68
Potatoes—Peachblows, ₩ bbl.....1 62½ @ 1 50
Potatoes—Western Reds, ₩ bbl.....87½ @ 1 00
Potatoes—Junes, ₩ bbl.....75 @ 87½
Potatoes—Jersey Whites, ₩ bbl.....— @ 87½
Ruta Baga Turnips, ₩ bbl.....1 00 @ 1 25
Beets, ₩ bbl.....1 00 @ 1 25
Carrots, ₩ bbl.....1 00 @ 1 25
Green Peas—Southern, ₩ bbl.....3 50 @ 4 00
String Beans—Southern, ₩ bbl.....— @ 4 00
Spinach, ₩ bbl.....62½ @ 75
Asparagus, ₩ 100 bunches.....— @12 00
Radishes, ₩ 100 bunches.....— @ 75
Rhubarb, ₩ doz. bunches.....— @ 1 00
Lettuce, ₩ doz. bunches.....— @ 75
Green Onions, ₩ doz. bunches.....— @ 75
Parsley, ₩ doz. bunches.....— @ 25

BEESWAX:

There is but little demand for shipment at present. Sales are effected at 30c. @ 30c. ₩ lb.

FEATHERS:

Live Geese, Western, ₩ lb.....32 @ 33
Live Geese, Tennessee, ₩ lb.....30 @ 30

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Wednesday, June 1, 1859—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been 313 bbls. Ashes; 5,698 bbls. Flour; 100 bbls. Corn Meal; 5,304 bush. Wheat; 864 bush. Corn; 69 bush. Rye; 23,119 bush. Oats; 4,466 pkgs. Provisions.

ASHES—Sales to-day 100 bbls., at $5 80 for Pots and $5 75 for Pearls, ₩ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse this morning 1,000 bbls., including 1,465 bbls. Pots, and 135 bbls. Pearls.

BEESWAX—American Yellow, 30c. @32c. ₩ lb.

CANDLES—Continue in limited request at former prices.

COAL—In the slack demand at previous figures. A local Gas Company has contracted for the delivery here of 10,000 tons Liverpool Peasely Cross Cannel.

COFFEE—Has been very quiet to-day; sales having been confined to 150 bags Laguayra at 12c.; 200 bags Rio, skimmings, at 10¾c., and 25 bags Gonaives at 10¾c. ₩ lb.

COPPER—Attracts very little attention at essentially unaltered rates.

COTTON—Sales were reported to-day of 600 bales, including Middling Upland, at 10¾c. ₩ lb.

FEATHERS—Prime Live Geese, 49c. @52c. for Southern, and 54c @56c. for Western, ₩ lb.

FIRE CRACKERS—Are in fair request, including No. 1 Canton, 40 packs, $2 25 ₩ box.

FISH—Dry Cod are moderately inquired for, chiefly at $4 @4 43 ₩ cwt. Mackerel are quiet, including large No. 1 Mess, at $16 50@$16 75; large No. 2 do., at $14 12½@$16 25; and No. 3 do., at $9 25@$9 50, ₩ bbl. Pickled Herring continue dull and heavy, chiefly at $3 75@$4 ₩ bbl. Smoked Herring are stable at 9c. @10c. for scaled, and 18c. @20c. for No. 1, ₩ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—In the absence of the American news, when operators are very eager to receive, the current movements in State and Western Flour are quite moderate. The regular trade are buying only such lots as they require immediately, Speculators not making any important purchases. Prices of desirable lots favor sellers. Sales have been reported of 6,300 bbls.

Superfine Flour, ₩ bbl.	$4 25@$4 35
Fair to good Superfine State	4 50@ 4 50
Choice do	4 60@ 4 75
Extra State	7 00@ 7 25
Poor to choice Ohio	4 75@ 6 00
Fancy Western	6 65@ 6 85
Extra Indiana and Michigan	7 00@ 7 50
Extra Ohio, poor to good shipping	7 35@ 7 60
Extra Ohio, trade brands	7 65@ 8 05
Fancy Genesee	7 40@ 7 60
Extra Genesee	7 60@ 7 80
Low to choice Extra Missouri	7 90@10 00
Low to very choice extra Tennessee	8 00@10 50

Southern Flour is less active, yet firm. Sales have been reported of 1,700 bbls., in lots, at $7 50@$7 80 for baking brands, and $7 85@$9 50 for low fancy to very choice extra brands, ₩ bbl. Rye Flour is selling slowly, at $4@$5 25 for fine and superfine, ₩ bbl. Corn Meal is in limited demand, at $4 15@$4 20 for Jersey; and $4 50@$4 56 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat is in moderate request at previous figures. Sales have been reported of 20,000 bushels, including white Western on private terms, mixed Western, at $1 65; good to prime Milwaukie Club, at $1 25@$1 40, and fair white Southern at $1 40 ₩ bushel. Corn is in fair demand at unchanged rates. Sales have been reported of 23,000 bushels, at 91c. @93c. for white Jersey and Southern; 90c. @92c. for do. and do. yellow, and 87½c. for inferior mixed Western, ₩ bushel. Rye, Barley and Oats are unchanged.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Sales in Boston, 180 bales Bags, at 11¾c., and 413 bales Bagging, at 11c. @11¾c.

HAY—Sales to-day, 1,400 bales North River, at 80c. @70c. ₩ 100 lbs.

HEMP—All descriptions are in slack demand, at unaltered figures.

Stock of Hemp in New-York, June 1.

	1859.	1858.
American, undressed, bales	329	225
American, dressed, bales	250	200
American, tons	19,270	14,212
Other Foreign, bales	3,174	1,630
Total—bales	23,442	16,270
Russian—tons	515	245

HOPS—The demand is limited to-day, at former rates. Crop of 1858, 9c. @12c.; Old, 3½c. @5½c., ₩ lb.

IRON—Scotch Pig has been in fair request, mainly at $23 00@$25 ₩ ton, usual terms. Other kinds continue quiet, though quoted unaltered.

LATHS—Eastern, $1 75@$1 60 ₩ M.

LEAD—Foreign Pig is inactive, chiefly at $5 60@$5 70@$5 75 ₩ 100 lbs. Other kinds are neglected.

LEATHER—The transactions in Sole, during the month of May, Messrs. Lunovist & Son notice thus: "The fluctuations of the raw material had their influence more or less on the leather market, although the latter has maintained a healthy tone during all the month, showing results which were small, partly on account of unfavorable weather (we may, however, look henceforth for better supplies). Sanguine hopes are entertained for the article, based on the sweeping accounts from England, where the market had become bare of sole leather, and on the demand expected from our own manufacturing districts. Whether Europe in case of a general war, during which the consumption of Leather must necessarily increase extensively, will make use of our Hemlock tanned sole leather is doubtful, on account of prejudices still existing against it, but is a question of great importance to us."

LIME—Rockland, 65c. for Common, and 75c. for Lump, ₩ bbl.

LUMBER—Desirable kinds have been more sought after at uniform rates.

MOLASSES—Has been lightly dealt in to-day, including Clayed Cuba at 24c. @27c.; Muscovado, 28c. @33c.; Porto Rico, 30c. @38c.; and New-Orleans, 40c. @42c., ₩ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Rosin has been in fair demand at full rates, included in the reported sales were 1,400 bbls. strained Common at $1 70 @ $10 ₩ bbl. Sales were also reported of 250 bbls. Turpentine, to arrive and here, at 49c. @50c. ₩ gallon; and 250 bbls. Wilmington Tar at $2 62½ ₩ bbl. Nothing new in Crude Turpentine.

OILS—Have been quite moderately inquired for at previous quotations. Crude Sperm, $1 25@$1 28; Unbleached Sperm, $1 40@$1 45; Crude Whale 46c. @50c.; Refined Whale, 56c. @65c.; Linseed Oil, 56c. @60c.; No. 2 Lard Oil, 92c. @96c.; Red Oil, 45c; Olive Oil $1 12½@$1 16 ₩ gallon; Palm Oil, 9¾c. @10c.; Tallow Oil, 10¾c. @10½c. ₩ lb. In New-Bedford, during the week ending May 26, sales were reported of 1,347 bbls. Crude Sperm, at $1 42@$1 41 for inferior to extra, and $1 49 for black; also 2,400 bbls. Crude Whale at 47c. @49c. ₩ gallon. In Warren 650 bbls. Crude Sperm sold at $1 30@$1 35 ₩ gallon. In New-London 800 bbls. do. do. at $1 29 ₩ gallon.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States:

	Sperm.	Whale.	Bone.
From Jan. 1 to May 26, '59	21,857	124,713	1,562,600
Same time last year	35,100	110,063	1,200,000

PROVISIONS—Pork has been less active; sales having been confined to 1,200 bbls., in lots, at $17 12 for this Mess; $17 25 for thin Mess; $17 50@$18 75 for prime Mess; $10 25@$10 50 for Clear; and $15 12½@$16 75 for prime, deliverable immediately, and within 30 days, ₩ bbl. Cut Meats are plenty and in request, including Hams at 9½c. @9¾c. and Shoulders at 7c. @7½c. ₩ lb. Bacon is inactive, chiefly at 9c. @11c. ₩ lb. Lard continues depressed. Sales, to-day, 750 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 11½c. @12c. ₩ lb. Beef is in very moderate request at drooping rates. Sales 250 bbls., in lots, at $10 25@$14 25 for repacked Western Mess; $14 50@$16 25 for fair to choice extra do.; $8 50@$9 50 for Country Mess, and $6 50@$7 50 for do. Prime, ₩ bbl. Prime Mess Beef, $17@$20 ₩ tc. Stock in the packing yards of New-York and Brooklyn, 28,443 bbls. Pork, with 26,311 tcs. and bbls. Beef, against 64,986 bbls. Pork, with 32,072 tcs. and bbls. Beef, May 1, 1859; and 39,225 bbls. Pork, with 27,296 tcs. and bbls. Beef, June 1, 1858. Beef Hams, $18@$19 ₩ bbl. Butter is in request at 16c. @20c. for New State; 15c. @16c. for New Ohio ₩ lb. New Cheese is in demand, mainly at from 9c. @10c. ₩ lb.

RICE—Sales have been reported to-day, of 150 tcs., in lots, at $4 62½@$5 ₩ 100 lbs.

SALT—Has been less active, yet prices have not varied much.

SALTPETRE—Has been quiet here. In Boston sales have been made of 3,000 bags, at 10c. @10½c. ₩ lb.

SEEDS—Are attracting very little attention at former quotations.

SPICES—Have been very quiet at previous figures.

SUGARS—The demand has been brisk to-day, and sales have been made of 2,167 hhds. Cuba at 5¾c. @6¾c.; 20 hhds. New-Orleans at 7c.; 280 hhds. Melado at 4¾c.; and 120 boxes Havana on terms not ascertained.

TALLOW—The week's sales, according to Messrs. Hickey & Son, comprised 50,000 lbs. at 11c. @11¼c. ₩ lb.

TEAS—Have been lightly dealt in at uniform rates.

TOBACCO—Crude is in demand at the slightly reduced prices. Manufactured has been very moderately inquired for at previous figures; sales 12,148 pkgs. in May 1859, against 15,823 pkgs. in May 1858. Stock, 45,410 pkgs. June 1, 1859, against 30,409 pkgs. June 1, 1858.

WHALEBONE—Has been in limited request at unchanged figures.

WHISKY—Small sales have been reported at 25½c. ₩ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, there were engaged some small lots of Cotton on private terms; 2,000 bushels Corn, at 9d.; also, by steamer, 1,450 bbls. Rosin, at 4s. 10½d.; 100 bbls. Pork, at 2s. 6d.; 100 tcs. Beef, at 4s.; 35 hhds. Shoulders, at 25s.; 1,000 boxes Cheese, at 30s. For London, 1,200 bbls. Rosin, at 2s.; 400 bbls. Crude Turpentine, at 2s., and 60 kgs. Rice, at 17s. For Glasgow, 70 bales of Cotton, at 3 16d. ₩ lb. For Bremen, an American ship, with Rosin, at 2s. 6d., and 20 tons Cedar Wood, at 23s. For Havre, some Cotton, at ¼c. ₩ lb. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been: Ship *Senator*, 777 tons, from London to Genoa, Barley, at 6s. ₩ 400 lbs.; a ship, 500 tons, from Charleston to Liverpool, Cotton, 5-16d. and Rosin, 3s.; a bark, 600 tons, and a brig, 345 tons, to Marseilles, Light Pipe Staves, $26, the latter back to New-York, privilege three Spanish ports, $2,000; a bark, 300 tons, to Montevideo and Buenos Ayres, Lumber, $17; a schooner from Darien to Rio Janeiro, $16; a brig from Jacksonville to River Plate, $23; a bark 2,500 bbls., from Philadelphia to Cardenas, $2,000; a schooner, 300 tons, from a Southern port to a port in the West Indies and back to New-York, $1,600; one of 150 tons from a Southern port to Jamaica and back to New-York, $1,400; one, 600 bbls., to St. Domingo and back, $1,000; one, 1,000 bbls., same voyage, $1,100; a brig from Norfolk to Jamaica, Hogshead Staves, $12, and back to New-York, Wood, 84 ₩ ton; two brigs from Mobile to Havana and St. Jago, Lumber, $8; one, 200 tons, hence to Zasa and back, Sugar, 36c., or Molasses only, $3 on and $3 50 under deck; a schooner to Humacoa, P. R., privilege one other port, and back to New-York, 40c. and $3; bark Winona, 301 tons, to Havana, $2,000, and back to New-York, $2,500; a bark from Wilmington, N. C., to Liverpool, Naval Stores, and one of 375 tons to South side Cuba and back, on terms not transpired.

The Rev. Dr. Gregg, of South Carolina, the newly-elected Bishop of the Diocese of Texas, for the Protestant Episcopal Church, has not yet given official notice of his acceptance. He will not be able to enter on the scene of his new labors until after October next.

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IN GREAT VARIETY AND MAGNIFICENCE.

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At ONE-HALF the cost of Importation.

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to which we beg to call the attention of the TRADE. The best designers and printers are engaged in producing these CALICOES, and the great success which has attended the sale of our WARREN PRINTS, will be followed up by giving the WAMSUTTA PRINTS to the public.

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Also, Point a Gaulle collars, at $5, worth $9. Point application collars, at $1 25, worth $2 50, and a great many other novelties to which they invite the attention of purchasers.
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Superfine Ingrain Carpets	70c. to 90
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All goods warranted as represented. Call and see.
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691 BROADWAY, BETWEEN AMITY AND FOURTH STREETS.—WILKES & MOYNAN are now offering great bargains in Barnsley linens, table damasks, napkins, sheeting and shirting linens. Also, a large assortment of white goods, laces, Swiss mull, figured, plaid and striped muslin from auction.

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BROADWAY.
Tucker's Imported Flowers, Feathers,
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Also, straw bonnets, trimmed and untrimmed,
FRENCH FLOWERS, CRAPES, SILKS, AND OTHER
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No. 154 Bowery, 34 door north of Grand-st.
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THE LADIES
OF NEW-YORK CITY, BROOKLYN, JERSEY CITY, and all the towns and villages within a day's *Journey to New-York*, are hereby notified that we are now selling off an immense stock of
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including every style, *grade and price*, to close the season.
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MRS. DAVIDSON, NO. 125 BLEECKER-st., respectfully invites the attention of ladies preparing for the country to her very large and complete assortment of rich Paris Summer Millinery, of the new est and choicest designs, which will now be disposed of at *greatly reduced prices. No. 125 Bleecker-st., west of Broadway.*

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Sterling silver ware, tea sets, cake baskets, and double-plated ware, *very low and warranted.*
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SOLA MEDAL OF HONOR, AT THE UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION OF 1855.
This magnificent instrument, which the brilliant performance of
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have rendered so popular in America as in Europe, has been adopted by the greatest artists and composers of both Continents, especially Liszt, Rossini, Meyerbeer, &c. &c. Prices at the Depôt:
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Importers of Russian Accordeons, Violins, Violin Strings, &c. &c. Just Published—A complete Instructor for the Alexandre Organ.

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It is built upon an iron frame, or bed plate, entirely separate from the case, thus relieving the sound-board and every other part of the instrument from the strain. It will remain in tune for many months, and when the strings are settled even for years.
It has convex sounding-boards above and below, like the violin, which are connected together in the same manner, thus making the entire instrument a vibratory shell.
It has greater depth and fullness of tone, and its sustaining power of sustaining the tone, has never been equaled, except by instruments of the violin class.
It improves with age and use, becoming more vibratory, and the tone purer and more sonorous.
It is the best piano-forte existing, and is recommended by Gottschalk, Thalberg, and many other celebrated artists and musicians. Call and hear it.
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A. H. GALE & CO. have just completed extensive additions to their factory buildings in 13th-st., and have removed their entire establishment from the corner of 13th-st. and 3d-av. They have also perfected their new scale piano-forte to meet the growing taste for more powerful instruments than have heretofore been in use, while they have been careful to preserve with the additional power that singularly sweet and sympathetic tone for which their pianos are celebrated.
A. H. G. & CO. respectfully invite the inspection of artists, amateurs, and the public generally.

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MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS,
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C. & SONS have been awarded 26 prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past 26 years.
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MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,
For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges.
At Wholesale and retail.
PIANOS TO RENT.

MASON & HAMLIN'S
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,
OF ALL KINDS,
Ranging in price from $60 to $450, equally adapted for the church, vestry, school room, lodge-room, or parlor.
Messrs CHICKERING & SONS are the sole Agents for these superior instruments for the State of New-York.
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Dealers supplied at regular factory prices.
Descriptive catalogues sent on application.

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NEW SCALE,
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to No. 709 Broadway, near the New-York Hotel.
Strings, Music, and every requisite for the Harp.

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JUNE 8, 1865.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

After two false reports of the arrival of the steamship America at Halifax, we are now positively assured that she arrived there last evening. Her mails will be telegraphed this morning.

Advices from Venezuela, to the 7th ult., indicate that the rapid production of the country is on the increase. The value of the exports during the last week, making a total for the year of 24,102. The steamer *Arctic York* brought in a larger number of passengers than ever before arrived from a foreign port by any one vessel. 650 bullocks were bought by Jews and butchers in active business done last Sunday. Quite a number of cattle and sheep were also slaughtered, but still in excess of the demand, the market was very dull. Prices were about the same as on the previous week. Cows were nearly equal to last week. . . . The receipts of Calves were 1,125 more than last week, but the demand was good, and prices were about the same as last week. . . . Receipts of Sheep and Lambs, 18,000 more than last week, and prices were lower. . . . Of veal calves 1,125 were received, and prices were about the same as last week. . . . Of Sheep and Lambs 18,000 were received, and prices were lower. . . . Sheep and lambs were in better demand than last week. . . . Receipts of Swine, 6,000 more than last week, but prices were about the same as last week. . . . Receipts of cattle were about the same as last week, and the yards were cleared nearly every day. 318 car loads arrived, and 318 were reported. . . . The receipts of Calves were pretty large, and the yards were cleared every day. . . . Receipts of Sheep and Lambs were large, but still in excess of the demand, and prices were lower. . . . Of veal calves 1,125 were received, and prices were about the same as last week. . . . Of Sheep and Lambs 18,000 were received, and prices were lower. . . . Sheep and lambs were in better demand than last week. . . . Receipts of Swine, 6,000 more than last week, but prices were about the same as last week. . . . Receipts of cattle were about the same as last week, and the yards were cleared every day. 318 car loads arrived, and 318 were reported. . . . The receipts of Calves were pretty large, and the yards were cleared every day. . . . Receipts of Sheep and Lambs were large, but still in excess of the demand

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

COMMISSIONERS OF EDUCATION.—The Commissioners met yesterday afternoon at the usual hour, President Jacobus in the chair. The proceedings of the last meeting were read and approved.

Mr. HUTCHINSON, from the Committee on Buildings, reported that the Committee had visited the Eighth-avenue Grammar-school, and found the building in a very unsatisfactory condition. The basement was damp, and the ventilation defective. The Committee recommended that the building be repaired, and that the basement be floored with asphalt. The report was adopted.

Mr. HUTCHINSON, from the same Committee, reported that the Committee had visited the Grammar-school in Fifty-first-street, near Second-avenue, and found the building in a very unsatisfactory condition. The basement was damp, and the ventilation defective. The Committee recommended that the building be repaired, and that the basement be floored with asphalt. The report was adopted.

Mr. HUTCHINSON, from the same Committee, reported that the Committee had visited the Grammar-school in Forty-first-street, near Second-avenue, and found the building in a very unsatisfactory condition. The basement was damp, and the ventilation defective. The Committee recommended that the building be repaired, and that the basement be floored with asphalt. The report was adopted.

Mr. HUTCHINSON, from the same Committee, reported that the Committee had visited the Grammar-school in Forty-first-street, near Third

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THE FARM OF THE LATE ISAAC VANDERBILT, deceased, situated in the town of Hempstead, Queens county, L. I., 12 miles from the City Hall, New-York, and 2 miles from the Hempstead Station, on the Long Island Railroad. The farm contains about 200 acres, and is in a high state of cultivation. The buildings are large and commodious, and in good repair. The farm will be sold entire, or in parcels to suit purchasers. For terms, apply to the undersigned, on the premises, or to JOHN D. VANDERBILT, No. 49 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS BOOKLEY HOUSE, containing 18 rooms, with all the modern improvements, and in perfect order. Also, a FARM of 6 rooms, with water on the premises. Address E. H., box No. 156 Times Office.

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FOR SALE—A FARM OF 100 ACRES, WITH A GOOD two-story house, barn, and other buildings, in the town of Hempstead, Queens county, L. I., 2 miles from the Hempstead Station, on the Long Island Railroad, and 18 miles from the City Hall, New-York. Apply to the undersigned, on the premises, or to JOHN D. VANDERBILT, No. 49 Wall-st

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AMERICAN BANKERS,
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NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
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CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT for travellers in all the principal cities of the world.

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BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU-STS., NEW-YORK.
CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS OF CREDIT for travellers in all the principal cities of the world.

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BANKERS,
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CALDWELL & JAMES,
BANKERS,
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DILLS AT DEMAND ON UNION BANK, London, and Royal Bank of Ireland, Dublin, for sale by O'CONNOR & COLLINSON, No. 64, 66, 68, 67 and 69 Cedar-st., in this City, are also made immediately on the Branches of the Union Bank of London, and Commercial Bank of Scotland, Edinburgh, and all their Branches.

$24,000 TO LOAN ON CITY PROPERTY, in sums to suit applicants. Apply at 2, 4, WILLIAM-ST., No. 414 Broadway.

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$40,000 CASH CAPITAL.
IMPORTANT TO HOUSEKEEPERS.
THOMAS M'AVOY sells
TEAS, WINES, BRANDIES, GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS
at greater bargains than any other store in New-York. Call and see for yourselves. Goods packed free of charge.
THOMAS M'AVOY,
No. 60 Greenwich-st., and No. 40 Murray-st.

HOUSEKEEPERS WILL FIND LUDEMAN'S Restaurant the natural place to purchase their meals or parts of meals ready cooked. Julius, the famous, Soups, Boiled and Roasted Meats, Poultry, Game, Pastry, Fruits, &c. LUDEMAN'S, 6 Courtlandt-st., Metropolitan, No. 418 Broadway.

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FOR SALE—ONE PAIR OF HORSES, RISING 10 years old, handsomely formed, good drivers, sound and kind, and will stand fire or water; 1 bay gelding, 5 and 6 years old, sound and quiet to all kinds of gearing, and a good saddle horse; 1 dark bay mare, 6 years old, sound and kind to all kinds of gearing, and a good saddle animal for ladies or gentlemen. Also a pair of bay mares, 5 and 6 years old, sound and quiet

THE NEW-YORK TIMES, SATURDAY, JUNE 1, 1861.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.....WEDNESDAY, June 1.

CLEARED.

Steamer Empire City, Crowell, Norfolk, Old Dominion Steamship Company.
Steamer Roanoke, Lockwood, Norfolk, Old Dominion Steamship Company.
Steamer Jamestown, Hallock, Norfolk, Old Dominion Steamship Company.
Steamer Yorktown, Johnson, Norfolk, Old Dominion Steamship Company.
Steamer Keystone State, Berry, Philadelphia, Merchants' Line.
Steamer Kennebec, Crowell, Portland, Atlantic Mail Steamship Company.
Steamer Ocean Queen, Baker, Charleston, Spofford, Tileston & Co.
Steamer Isaac Bell, Hallock, Savannah, Spofford, Tileston & Co.
Steamer Florida, Gelston, Savannah, Spofford, Tileston & Co.
Steamer Augusta, Nickerson, Savannah, Spofford, Tileston & Co.
Steamer Marion, Crowell, Savannah, Spofford, Tileston & Co.
Steamer Nashville, Hewett, Savannah, Spofford, Tileston & Co.
Steamer Fanita, Lockwood, Savannah, Spofford, Tileston & Co.
Steamer Sylvan Shore, Hallock, Savannah, Spofford, Tileston & Co.
Steamer Sylvan Glen, Hallock, Savannah, Spofford, Tileston & Co.
Steamer Sylvan Dell, Hallock, Savannah, Spofford, Tileston & Co.
Steamer Sylvan Grove, Hallock, Savannah, Spofford, Tileston & Co.
Steamer Sylvan Vale, Hallock, Savannah, Spofford, Tileston & Co.
Steamer Sylvan Stream, Hallock, Savannah, Spofford, Tileston & Co.
Steamer Sylvan Brook, Hallock, Savannah, Spofford, Tileston & Co.
Steamer Sylvan Glade, Hallock, Savannah, Spofford, Tileston & Co.
Steamer Sylvan Lake, Hallock, Savannah, Spofford, Tileston & Co.
Steamer Sylvan Bank, Hallock, Savannah, Spofford, Tileston & Co.
Steamer Sylvan Dale, Hallock, Savannah, Spofford, Tileston & Co.
Steamer Sylvan Shade